

## A Short Bargain List

### From the Toilet Goods Department

Very few refuse the chance to save money on the purchase price of a necessity, or a luxury either. We have filled some tables in the rear of our Shannon Building store with some real money-savers. Look the list over carefully. You'll find something here you need, and can use right now.

#### "Faultless" Rubber Hot Water Bottles

The "Faultless" make is standard. It is always good and it is always less expensive than other good ones. These prices are lower than the lowest.

2-QUART SIZE—\$1.25 3-QUART SIZE—\$1.50

#### "Wearever" Rubber Hot Water Bottles

"Wearever" is a good name, for it aptly expresses the character of the bottle. They are made for long and hard use. They lead the list.

2-QUART SIZE—\$1.98

#### "Good-health" Hot Water Bottles

2-QUART SIZE—\$1.50

Armour's Bath Tablets—	Wampole's Extract of
12 1/2c	Cod Liver Oil..... 79c
Colgate's Bath Tablets 10c	Mellin's Food, small... 49c
Jergens' Bath Tablets 10c	Mellin's Food, large... 69c
Goblin Hand Soap..... 9c	Horlick's Malted Milk,
Rose Glycerine Soap 12 1/2c	small ..... 43c
Cuticura Soap ..... 19c	Horlick's Malted Milk,
Woodbury's Soap ..... 21c	large ..... 79c

ON TABLES IN REAR OF SHANNON STORE

*The Boston Store*  
*The Reid & Sigler Co.*

#### TELLING EFFECTS OF SEVERE COLD WEATHER

That birds will show the telling effects of a severe week of cold weather is evidenced by the lowering of the egg production for the eighth week of the laying contest. This reaction was caused by the cold wave during the seventh week. The total production for all pens amounted to 1253 eggs which is 547 less than the five year average and is 15.3 per cent. production. By laying 41 eggs for the week a pen of White Wyandottes belonging to Langford Poultry Farm, Langford, B. C., won first place for the week. The second prize was won by a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Mrs. C. O. Pothemus of Newburg, N. Y., took third place for the week with a production of 32 eggs. A. L. Anderson's pen of Rhode Island Whites from Windham, N. H., was fourth with a yield of 31 eggs. Two pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks owned by Jules F. Francis of Westhampton Beach, L. I., and Oneck Farm, Westhampton Beach, L. I., tied for fifth place with a production of 30 eggs each.

The department often times receives inquiries as to why at this time of the year there is a large number of so-called "out eggs" or "floor eggs" credited to each pen. (An egg laid outside of the trap nest by one of the birds in the pen is known as an out egg.) There are several reasons for this, first the birds are unaccustomed to their new quarters and not being familiar with the trap nest some birds as a result lay from the nest and lay the egg in the deep straw litter of the floor instead. As the attendants enter the pen on the average of once every hour, the birds that lay out eggs are soon identified and put in the trap nest to lay. After once laying in the trap nest the birds never as a rule lay on the floor again. The biggest number of out eggs at this time of the year however, do not come from this cause but are eggs found on the dropping boards in the morning when the pen is fed and watered, the eggs being laid at night. The reason for this laying is simply this. The organs of egg production are not functioning as rapidly during this time of the year as in the natural laying period, and as a result sometimes the egg is manufactured and laid during the night. This

is because of the short days and long nights the birds not having time before going to roost to produce the egg. This reasoning has been proven to be correct by the electric light experiments carried on at this experiment station. The pens having the lights during the early hours of the morning and night seldom lay an egg during the night on the dropping boards, while in the check pens kept under similar conditions but without lights many eggs are found on the dropping boards at night.

The three best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks.	
Merritt M. Clark (Barred, Brookfield Farm, Conn.).....	175
Ingleside Farm (Barred) Palenville, N. Y.....	178
Rock Rose Farm, Katsenah, N. Y., 149	
White Wyandottes.	
Langford Poultry Farm, Langford, B. C.....	210
Merrythought Farm, Columbia, Conn.....	200
Herbert L. Warren, St. Lambert, Quebec.....	193
Rhode Island Reds.	
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass. 255	
Charles H. Lane, Southboro, Mass. 256	
Jacob E. Hansen, North Haven, Conn.....	235
White Leghorns.	
Merrythought Farm, Columbia, Conn.....	273
George Phillips, Seymour, Conn.....	268
Meadowdale Farm, Cedarhurst, L. I.....	228
Miscellaneous.	
H. P. Cloyes (Buff Wyandottes) Hartford, Conn.....	259
A. L. Anderson (R. I. Whites) Windham, N. H.....	258
A. E. Hamilton (Bl. Leghorns) Pittsford, N. J.....	78

#### NEUTRAL NATIONS OF EUROPE FACE DIFFICULTIES

Geneva, Dec. 30.—Federal Councillor Scheurer, speaking before a large audience at Berne today, said that the general political and economical situation of the neutral nations was difficult. "They must consider themselves as among the vanquished and on the same basis as the adversaries of the allies," he declared. "They must work and produce in order to regain the confidence of the allies."

Councillor Scheurer's speech caused a sensation.

Meriden.—Mrs. George H. Wilcox, 59, wife of the president of the International Silver company, died suddenly at her home in Meriden.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Our No. 2 Chestnut At \$10 per Ton

IS JUST THE SIZE OF COAL TO BE USED AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR. IT WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF YOUR KITCHEN RANGE COAL AS WELL AS YOUR FURNACE COAL.

WE GUARANTEE THIS TO BE THE BEST LEHIGH COAL MINED.

**Shetucket Coal & Wood Co.**

PHONE 1257

## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

### ALFALFA: ITS VALUE AND HOW TO GROW IT

Alfalfa, when small, grows slowly, and is not a good fertilizer, i. e., cannot compete with weeds and especially with crab grass, foxtail, and other weeds during the dry weather of July and August. When sown in the spring without a nurse crop there is a constant struggle with the weeds during the entire season, and the weeds generally come out best, leaving a poor, patchy stand of alfalfa. Several methods of seeding have been successfully used in the humid regions of the United States. Probably no method will more certainly assure a good stand, than to mature a piece of stubble ground and fall-plow it, or mature the ground in the winter, spring disk it thoroughly as soon as possible in the spring (first part of April), plow the latter part of April and again disk the ground. It should be summer-fallowed, that is, disked and harrowed often enough during May, June and the first part of July to kill the weeds and prevent the ground from becoming hard. Some times during the last part of July or the very first part of August the ground should be disked and harrowed, the seed sown at once with a drill, or broadcasted and harrowed in.

Oat or wheat stubble ground matured and fall plowed is especially good for alfalfa. Disk the ground the following spring as soon as dry enough to work, summer fallow and seed as described above.

This method will almost certainly secure a stand provided the work is well done. It has the advantage of:

1. Clearing the ground of weeds the greatest enemy of alfalfa.
2. The seedling comes at a slack time when the work can be done without neglecting other crops.
3. It insures a firm, solid seed bed, with sufficient moisture to germinate the seed.

The only trouble experienced from late summer seeding has been the occasional damage from grasshoppers along the side of the field where it joins pasture land or old meadows.

### PUREBRED PAY IN POULTRY

That the value of purebred males counts as much as poultry raising in stock raising is shown by the records of three flocks of Leghorns, the data for which have been supplied the United States Department of Agriculture by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Flock 1, the egg production of which is included in these records, consisted of common hens; flock 2 was produced by breeding thoroughbred males; flock 3 was produced by breeding flock 1 to a

### NORWICH HAPPENINGS (Continued from Page Eight)

William E. Geary, 16 West Thames St. 8—(Box 14) Ice houses, boys with matches. J. B. Bates, North Thames St. 16—(Box 21) Tenements, children with matches. George A. Turner and others, 239 Broad St. 14—(S) Tenements, chimney fire. Ralph W. Miner and others 86 Chestnut St. 15—(T) Dwelling, chimney fire. Joseph Grillo, 98 High St.

### AUGUST

2—(Box 15) Garage gasoline. C. B. Bromley & Son, 33 Mechanic St. 3—Dwelling, smoking in bed. Joseph Moran, 132 Goswell Ave. 13—(T) Store and tenements, smoking on couch. Philip Hirstein, 18 High St. 23—(T) Tenements, chimney fire. Mrs. Ida Ruley and others, 41 Thames St. 30—(S) Tenements, chimney fire. Mrs. Ida Ruley and others, 41 Thames St.

### SEPTEMBER

2—(T) Electric car, overheated condenser. Railway Co., Franklin Square. 7—(S) Tenements, chimney fire. Harry Blackburn and others, 252 Franklin St. 9—(Box 312) Dwelling, lightning. The Misses Butts, 272 Washington St. 16—(T) Saloon and tenements, unknown. Louis Wunderlich and others, Norwich Ave., Taftville.

### OCTOBER

3—(T) Stores and tenements, chimney fire. Michael Driscoll and others, 15 North Main St. 6—(T) Business block, back draft. Carpenters' Union and others, 133 Water St. 9—(Box 225) Tenements, cleaning machine. Michael Dennis and others, 273 North Main St. 9—(Box 116) Warehouse, unknown. Max Gordon corporation, rear 10-20 West Main St. 14—(Box 14) Shed, barrel of feathers. Rev. Abraham Levitt, rear 158 West Main St. 20—(T) Dwelling, sparks from chimney. J. M. Jones, 3 West Thames St. 25—(T) Dwelling, chimney fire. Andrew J. Riley, 57 North Cliff St. 28—(S) Dwelling, chimney fire. John Shea, 15 Sherman St. 28—(S) Shed, unknown. Anthony Hansen, rear 174-180 West Main St.

### NOVEMBER

6—(S) Public park, grass fire. City of Norwich, off Baltic St. (Mohanpark). 7—(T) Dwelling, children with matches. Josef Kossak, 11 Tanner's Ave. 9—(T) Dwelling, chimney fire. Reuben Potter, 62 Starr St. 11—(T) Bank, sparks in ash can. Chelsea Bank corporation, cor. Main and Cliff St. 14—(T) Trolley car, short circuit wires. S. L. Electric Co., West Main St., near E. 1st Ave. 15—(T) Open lot, brush fire, off Summit St. 15—(T) Factory, overheated furnace pipes. Silver Co., foot Shipping St. 15—(S) Dwelling, chimney fire. John Zeilpki, 114 Thames St. 16—(S) Candy store, chimney fire. John Shannon, 253 Broad St. 16—(Box 225) Stores and tenements, incendiary. Charles Eckroth and others, 327-323 Main St. 19—(T) Dwelling, sparks from chimney. Mrs. W. S. Ailing, 124 Washington St. 22—(T) Tavern, gas heater. A. A. Adam, 122 West Town St., N. T. 24—(S) Public park, brush fire. City of Norwich, Mohanpark. 30—(T) Dwelling, chimney fire. William B. Noyes, 61 School St.

### DECEMBER

1—(S) Open lot, children with matches. Adolph Cilasue, 54 Sherman St. 2—(T) Post office and hall, unknown. Israel Botnick and others, Box 10, Conn. 3—(T) Tenements, chimney fire. Mrs. Kate Brown and others, 51 Lake St. 3—(T) Dwelling, children with fire. Frank Cipriani, East Great Plain. 4—(T) Tenements, chimney fire. James Phewly and others, 27 Elm St. 11—(T) Office and stores, sparks from furnace. Bulletin Co. and others, 66-74 Franklin St. 12—(S) Factory, dropping match. Victory Mattress Co. and others, 294 West Main St. 13—(T) Tenements, gas heater. Mrs. Counihan and others, 27 Oakridge St. 15—(T) Dwelling, chimney fire, out of city limits. Yantic.

rooster from a high-producing hen. The following year the original flock laid 89 eggs a hen; and flock 2 laid average of 88 eggs a hen; and flock 3 laid average of 135 eggs a hen. This increase of 51 per cent in benefits of using a purebred male, one year tells very specifically the whole story, for a big proportion of the increase came at a season—May and June—when the production of flocks 1 and 2 was relatively low and the prices were good.

### THE T. B. IS COSTLY

It costs the United States about \$40,000,000 a year to maintain the tubercle bacilli in our herds of livestock. Just to what extent this live stock infection transmits itself to human contamination is still a debated question, but the bill is large enough just as it stands.

Connecticut has but six herds of cattle that are accredited by the bureau of animal industry as free from tuberculosis. Sixteen other herds have passed the test once and require another annual test to become accredited. Doubtless there are good many other herds that could meet the requirements if put to the test, but the point is they haven't yet.

Virginia leads the nation in the number of accredited herds with 146 fully accredited and the District of Columbia is second with 139 such herds. Minnesota is third with 131 herds, but there are plenty of states that are below Connecticut.

The Bureau of animal industry gives the following list of benefits to of tuberculosis from herds of cattle:

- 1. Increased value of individual and increased herd value.
- 2. Ability to ship interstate from accredited herds without further testing for a period of one year.
- 3. The owner's name being listed in pamphlets published by the respective States and the bureau of animal industry.

Confidence by those who desire to purchase cattle to add to their herds.

Satisfaction of knowing that the dairy products offered for sale are free from diseased germs.

Elimination of economic losses caused by the disease.

### EGGS AND BOLSEVIKS.

Even the hens in Russia have joined the soviets if one is to judge by the voluminous market reports which the bureau at Washington issues regularly to regale a public interested in the current statistics of high cost of living.

Before the great war, Russia supplied the bulk of the United Kingdom's egg imports. In 1913, the United Kingdom imported 114,532,770 dozens of eggs from Russia, amounting to more than half of the egg imports of that kingdom. In 1918 no eggs came from Russia. Perhaps they were used as missiles against the hated Bourgeoisie but at least Denmark is now the United Kingdom's best source of supply.

These facts are of interest to Americans largely because of the attitude of Europeans toward American eggs. Recently a Canadian journal took occasion to growl (or should we say cackle) lustily over the alleged fact that Canadian eggs were in better repute in Great Britain than American eggs. The reason, as seen across the international boundary, was that Canadian eggs are more uniform in size and color and more certain as to age. Now comes the Bureau of Markets to the defense of their American hen with its "Report on Foreign Markets."

"American eggs have gained an enviable place in the English markets during the last few months and there exists great possibilities in the near future for further development of these markets." This reads the report. In 1918 the United States sold 3,373,450 dozens of eggs to the United Kingdom as compared to 3,889,850 dozens of eggs sold by Canada. Evidently the Canadian editor had been reading the "Report on Foreign Markets."

With eggs selling higher than oranges there are doubtless many American householders who won't be specially interested in our European prospects but the poultryman will doubtless be impressed.

### THE TOBACCO REPORT.

According to the New England Crop Report, issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 95 per cent of the 1919 crop of shade grown tobacco in Connecticut has been sold at prices averaging around \$1.10 and ranging as high as \$1.25.

More than 75 per cent of the Broad Leaf crop has been sold, averaging 30 cents with some sales at 60 cents. Connecticut Havana is half sold at from 20 cents to 40 cents. The commercial apple crop of Connecticut is estimated at 119,000 barrels as against 108,000 barrels last year. Northern New England reports greatly increased yields of apples.

### RULES FOR HOME TANNING OF SKINS

When it is desired to preserve the skins of wild animals which have been shot or trapped, these may be tanned either by the hair on or off, as desired. Hair can be removed from hides by soaking them in tepid water made alkaline by lye or lime. The following recipe for a tanning liquor is furnished by the Biological Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. To each gallon of water add one quart of salt and one-half ounce of sulphuric acid. This mixture should not be kept in a metal container. Thin skins are tanned in this liquor in one day; heavy skins must remain in it longer. They may remain in it indefinitely without harm.

When removed from this liquor, the skins are washed several times in soapy water, wrung as dry as possible, and rubbed on the flesh side with a cake of hard soap. They are then folded in the middle, hung lengthwise over a line, hair side out, and left to dry. When both surfaces are barely dry, and the interior is still moist, they are laid over a smooth, rounded board and scraped on the flesh side with the edge of a worn flat file, or a similar blunt-edged tool. In this way an inner layer is removed and the skins become new white. In color they are then stretched, rubbed and twisted until quite dry. If parts of a skin are still hard and stiff, the soap-drying and stretching process is repeated until the entire skin is soft. Fresh butter, or other animal fat, worked into skins while they are warm, and then worked out again in dry hardwood sawdust, or extracted by a hasty bath in gasoline, increases their softness.

### BLACK LOCUST TREES PROFITABLE

Black locust, also called yellow locust, is recommended by the U. S. Agricultural Department as the most profitable and useful timber for the farm. The wood is heavy and hard and durable when used in the ground as fence posts.

# AN UNUSUAL SALE

By Parcel Post Only



## U. S. Government HIP BOOTS

Men's Perfect—First Quality

Boots made for the United States Army, by the Converse Rubber Co., and all passed by inspectors, after rigid examination as to quality, and accepted by the Government—for which they paid \$6.15 a pair—So you are buying them less than the wholesale price.

**\$3.75**

## U. S. Government Overshoes

Four-Buckle—First Quality

High Cut Four-Buckle Government Overshoes, with extra quality, heavy gray wool lined, and extra heavy pure gum soles and heels—snow excluder pattern, passed by rigid Government inspectors—these retail through the stores at \$5.00 per pair.



GOODYEAR  
GOLD SEAL  
BALL BAND  
LA CROSS

**\$3.47**

HEAVY TAP SOLE AND HEEL

## Send No Money — Just Fill Out the Coupon

THE BARGAIN SHOE STORES, Inc.  
5 Trumbull Street, Worcester, Mass.

Send me... pair Government Hip Boots. Send me... pair Government Overshoes. I am buying these on approval. Send C. O. D. and my money to be refunded if not satisfactory.

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The only way you can secure one or more pair of either the Boots or Overshoes, is to buy them direct by Parcel Post, C. O. D. This cuts out all the usual expense in handling. A great bargain for Fishermen, Farmers, Duck Shooters, Motormen, Conductors, Teamsters, Policemen, and for all out-of-door-workers. Send no money, just fill out the coupon today.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE SELF-SERVICE SHOE HOUSE IN AMERICA.

mand for the many uses made of it. Black locust grows rapidly and in from fourteen to twenty years the trees make sufficient growth to yield good sized fence posts.

Returns of from \$2 to \$7 an acre annually have been realized on poor hill lands, set to black locust. The price of all wood is advancing, and still better earnings should result on the same land in the future.

Good soils underlaid with limestone can be safely estimated to yield an average of \$10 an acre at the end of fifteen to twenty years.

In starting black locust, small sprouts with a portion of the root may be dug up and replanted. The seed may be sown in the spring in drills in good soil, like onion seed. At the end of the season the seedlings will be from two to four feet high, of good size for transplanting.

The best time to transplant the seedlings is in the early spring, about the time the ground begins to thaw. There is one enemy that must be taken into consideration in growing locust, the locust wood borer.

The trees must be kept in a healthy growing condition from the time they are planted until they are mature. The foliage of nearby trees, shrubs or weeds.

Bulletin 787 of the department of agriculture is devoted to the locust borer and the manner of combating him.

Locust trees mature early and must be cut and marketed promptly, as the wood deteriorates rapidly after maturing, when left standing.

### SIMPLE MANNER OF TESTING SEEDS

It is a simple matter to test seeds before sowing. Take a piece of white flannel, put it in a saucer with water sufficient to saturate it and keep it so. Count the seeds that are placed on the flannel and make a record of the number. Cover with paper or another saucer turned over it. Blotting paper may be used in place of flannel. Keep the saucer in a warm place. The percentage of growth can be calculated by counting how many seeds in the hundred grow.

### FEEDING SHEEP.

We hear much said about the good that sheep do clearing up pastures, but there is such a thing as overdoing it. Don't starve the sheep for the sake of trimming up a brush lot.

### REMOVE TUBERCULOSIS HOGS.

When tuberculosis already exists in a drove of hogs all the affected animals, whether hogs or cattle, should be removed from the premises, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The hogs should be sent to market for slaughter at an abattoir under federal inspection. The tuber-

culin test should be applied to all cattle on the place, and those reacting should be properly disposed of. The pens and stables should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before re-occupying.

FROZEN VEGETABLES TO FOWLS  
Vegetables which have been frozen can be thawed out and fed to the fowls, but as a rule such blanched materials must be used quickly, as they do not keep well after thawing.

Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay cut into one-quarter or one-half inch lengths, or they may be purchased and fed in the form of meal.

Oats for sprouting are soaked over night in warm water and then are spread out from one-half to one inch thick, on specially arranged trays having perforated bottoms, the trays then being put into an oat sprouter. The oats should be watered thoroughly and the trays should be turned around once daily in order to assure even sprouting. During cold weather artificial heat should be supplied by the use of a kerosene lamp or some similar means. It is essential to use a good grade of oats and to allow daily a square inch of sprouted oat surface to a hen, feeding the sprouted oats on the floor of the poultry house or in the yard. At any time after the sprouts are well started—usually from five to seven days after the grain is placed in the sprouter—this green material is available for feeding to the flock. It is necessary to keep the oat sprouter clean and to spray it occasionally with a disinfectant to prevent the growth of molds.

Potatoes and turnips are also satisfactory as a winter feed for the hens, although it is essential to cook these root crops before they are suitable for flock use. Clover may also be cut into short lengths, from one-fourth to one-half an inch and placed

in a bucket. Then boiling water should be poured over the clover and the material should be allowed to stand for two to three hours or overnight. When the poultryman is ready to feed this material to the flock he should first drain off the water and then mix the hay into the mash, allowing the hay to constitute about one-half the bulk of the feed. Although clover hay is best adapted for serving in this manner, almost any kind of hay is valuable. The feeder must be careful not to supply too much bulky feed to the hens, as these fowls have small crops and cannot handle a great amount or roughage as can cows and other animals which ruminate their feed.

Grit is essential to the health of the fowls and to economy in feeding, as it takes the place of teeth in preparing the feed for further digestion, and it is required for the proper manipulation of the feed in the gizzard. A box of grit should be provided in every pen or yard, as this material is an essential part of the menu. It supplies the fowls with strong bone and bright plumage. Similarly, the accessibility to oyster shells or old mortar and fire gravel are also desirable, as these materials provide the hen with lime, from which egg shells are formed.

A few people go around the world, but the majority of us are satisfied to go through it.

Little Babies  
sleep better and cry less  
when they are bathed with  
LACO CASTILE SOAP  
The Real Spanish Castile

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